

## Fanscore Coupon No. 21

This Coupon and four more from THE DAILY TRIBUNE, or one from the SUNDAY edition, if mailed with six cents in postage to Fanscore Dept., New-York Tribune, N. Y. City, will entitle sender to one Fanscore, a combined Baseball Calendar, Schedule of Home Teams and Score Book.

his best judgment, and he knew of no motive which could prompt any one to question the distribution. "The foregoing provisions," he added, "in the nature of conditions and prohibitions are made by me in the interest of and for the protection of my daughter Frances Ellen and her children and in consequence of the conviction at which I have arrived that it is not worthy of confidence and not a fit man to care for the interest of my daughter and grandchildren, and that life with him or under his control is not calculated to promote their happiness."

Mr. Work appointed as his executors his son-in-law, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Francis B. Clark and Frank K. Sturgis, his former business associate. He recommended to them that they invest his estate in first mortgage railroad bonds, but he did not make this a restriction on them.

## A BLOW TO HARMON

## Ohio Machine Gets Control of All State Appointments.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Cincinnati, April 28.—The Garber-Hanley-Finley-Dwyer Democratic machine has beaten Governor Judson Harmon in the passage of the Edwards bill by the Ohio House of Representatives. This bill proposes that the state boards of review be abolished and deputy state tax collectors be appointed for each county. It also appoints three men as members of the board which will name these deputies, they being the Governor, state Auditor and Secretary of State. State Auditor Fullington, a Republican, and Secretary of State Graves, an anti-Harmon Democrat, will control this body.

Inasmuch as these tax collectors will be big officials, who will have several assistants, the machine will be able to get all the patronage for itself, and will thus be able to control practically the whole state next year. They will be able to tell the delegates to the Democratic National Convention that Harmon will not be their candidate for President. Secretary Graves is a machine man, and Auditor Fullington will naturally side with him against the Governor.

## COACHES FOR WOMEN

## May Prepare Their Own Dishes in Railroad Innovation.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Chicago, April 28.—Indications are that cars designed especially for the comfort and convenience of women will soon be a regular feature on many of the best Western trains. Announcement was made to-day that the Burlington Railroad was in operation on trains in its Chicago-St. Paul service Monday.

Men will be permitted to occupy a portion of the car, but the principal compartment will be a luxuriously appointed parlor for women passengers exclusively. About two weeks ago the Chicago Great Western placed a women's car in service. The new cars are over eighty-five feet long and are divided into two principal compartments. One will be a lounge room for women, and the other, the women's parlor, will contain luxurious easy chairs and a writing desk in a cozy corner. The furniture will be French Empire style. Adjacent will be the buffet—an electric grill, with all cooking done by electricity. Women passengers who wish to prepare their favorite dishes themselves may do so.

## DANGER IN AMENDMENTS

## Mr. Barnes Says Checks of Constitution May Be Destroyed.

Albany, April 28.—William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Senator Ralph Thomas, were the principal speakers at the banquet of the Unconditional Republican Club here to-night. Assemblyman Harold Hinman was toastmaster. Barnes took the question of amendments to the federal constitution, and asked if there was any more need for them now with the population of the country, ninety-three millions than there was with the population but three millions, when the "Federalist," Hamilton and Madison produced the first draft of the document.

"Apparently we are now entering upon a period of attack upon the constitution," he said, "and with this reason. There has developed in this country an impulse to amend the constitution through unrest fostered by the ambitions of the men who wish to appear as the only guardians of the people's rights and who deceive the mind of the people into advocating constitutional amendments."

He referred to the proposed income tax amendment and the one providing for direct election of senators, saying it was believed they both would be adopted and continued. "If these attacks upon the constitution meet with popular favor it will not be long before the checks and balances of this instrument will be destroyed and the temporary will of the majority will rule over the individual liberty of the citizen. You will hold fast to your minds to the constitution of the United States as the most precious possession of your citizenship."

## NO FAVOR FOR NEW ENGLAND

## Commissioner Lane Thinks Demurrage Rules Should Be Uniform.

Boston, April 28.—Demurrage rules in New England were considered in their practical workings to-day before Franklin Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who gave it as his personal opinion that the rule allowing forty-eight hours for unloading freight should apply in New England as well as in the rest of the country. He took the question under advisement.

Some months ago the Interstate Commerce Commission permitted an experimental seventy-two-hour demurrage rule on lumber and grain. The shippers were represented by Louis D. Brandeis.

## REINFORCEMENTS REACH FEZ.

Fez, April 22.—The city is calm. Horsemen to the number of 1,500 have arrived here from Taza to assist the forces of the Sultan against the revolting tribesmen.

## Hunyadi Janos

Natural Laxative Water

Quickly Relieves: Biliousness, Sick Headache, Stomach Disorders, and CONSTIPATION

## M'MANIGAL CUTS LOOSE FROM DEFENCE

## Won't See Labor Attorney and Will Apparently Be Prosecution's Star Witness.

## ALLEGED CONFESSION 'FAKE'

## Made Up from Previously Published Matter, Says a Report from Los Angeles.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Los Angeles, April 28.—"I don't want to see you or Judge Hilton or any other attorney connected with the labor movement. We will let things take their course."

With these words, addressed to Job Harriman, former Socialist candidate for Vice-President and counsel for the McNamara brothers, Orville E. McManigal, who has made several confessions of participation in dynamiting implicating James B. McNamara and John J. McNamara in the wrecking of the Times Building here, indicated to-day his attitude toward his co-defendants. Apparently he is going to seek advice from Burns and be guided by what the detective tells him to do. That he will be the "star" witness for the prosecution seems to be a foregone conclusion.

District Attorney Fredericks had said that the prisoner would see none of the lawyers associated with the defence and McManigal later confirmed this personally to Harriman, at the jail.

Harriman went to the prison expressly to give McManigal an opportunity to repeat the declaration the accused dynamiter made yesterday to O. N. Hilton, another labor attorney, that he had not made a confession and would make none.

Instead, to his questions, the lawyer received to-day replies very different. These replies caused him to declare upon emerging from the sheriff's office that John J. McNamara and his brother James are now the only ones in whose behalf the defence would centre its efforts—the only ones whose lives were to be fought for by the lawyers to be retained by the various labor organizations.

Furthermore, the only visitors McManigal receives now are men from the District Attorney's office, Sheriff Hammel and operatives of the detective agency that rounded up the alleged conspirators in the East.

Harriman, in accordance with his expressed intention to give McManigal every chance for a legal defence and to deny the allegation that he had confessed, went to the county jail and asked for an interview.

In spite of District Attorney Fredericks had said Harriman would not be allowed to see McManigal, Sheriff Hammel himself brought the accused man into the office of the jail, where Harriman interviewed him.

In reply to questions McManigal said he did not desire to consult Harriman, Clarence Darrow or any other attorney employed for the general defence of the McNamaras.

Suggestions that immunity had been extended to McManigal brought denials from the District Attorney, who said that no promises had been made to the prisoner.

E. R. Mills, local agent of Detective Burns, said late to-day that two other arrests were impending.

Widely published "confessions" sent out of Los Angeles last night, are said to have been welded various circumstances related by McManigal in Chicago. District Attorney Fredericks reiterated to-day that not one word of what was taken down when McManigal made his confession yesterday had been given out, and that none would be. The confessions were constructed of admissions wormed from detectives.

John H. Baker, a clerk in the employ of the Giant Powder Company, of Giant, Cal., where the explosive used to wreck the Times Building, was purchased last September, arrived in Los Angeles this afternoon, and will take a look at James B. McNamara. Baker delivered the five hundred pounds of dynamite to the three men on September 23, and they took it away in a launch. It is charged that James B. McNamara, under the name of J. B. Bryce, signed for the delivery of the explosive, Baker taking his signature. The identification by Baker of McNamara as Bryce, therefore, will weld another link in the chain.

## Darrow Expected Monday.

Clarence Darrow is expected here on Monday. There seems to be no doubt here that he is coming, despite denials given out in Chicago. Job Harriman and O. N. Hilton say that he is to take part in the defence.

This morning an incautious person started toward the jail with a suitcase. As such receptacles have come to be regarded with suspicion, a patrolman promptly halted him and compelled him to unlock the suitcase. As it contained nothing that would explode, he was allowed to go his way.

Detective Burns telegraphed to District Attorney Fredericks to-day a report that McManigal has been in his pay as an informer.

## Suicide Reports Groundless.

Rumors were rife this evening that both McManigal and James B. McNamara had attempted suicide, the former because of remorse and the latter through a determination to escape the law. Both reports were groundless. The men are in excellent spirits. Guards outside the jail last night halted all who approached it, and others inside watched the sleeping prisoners.

The case is assuming more and more the aspects of the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone at Boise City. Even the "Harry Orchard" feature promises to be repeated almost in duplicate by the defence.

It is believed that the arraignment of the accused will take place early next week.

Cleveland, April 28.—Labor leaders here say that they know nothing of Orville E. McManigal, who is said to have confessed at Los Angeles to the dynamiting of the iron ore conveyor at North Randall, on March 25, ever having been here. Charles Smith, business agent of the Structural Iron Workers' Union, to-day said that he had never seen McManigal. The latter's name could not be found on any of a dozen hotel registers at that place.

## LABOR LOBBYIST EJECTED

## Accused of Spreading False Reports of Illinois Legislator.

Springfield, Ill., April 28.—J. L. Ford, of Clinton, Ill., secretary of the Order of Railroad Conductors, was removed from the Senate chamber by the sergeant-at-arms on order of Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby to-day. Ford's ejection followed a sensational passage at arms between Senators Walter I. Manny, of Mount Sterling, and Senator James A. Henson, of Decatur.

Senator Manny declared that Ford, a labor lobbyist, had sent a large number of untrue letters into his district stating that Senator Manny was opposing employers' liability legislation.

"Never by any word or act during this session have I opposed such legislation," said Senator Manny. "I ask the members to refuse this man, who in so treating me has cast a slur upon the whole Senate, the privileges of this floor."

Senator Henson opposed the removal of Ford in a bitter speech, during which he declared that such action would be an open insult to organized labor.

In retaliation for the removal of Ford Senator Henson demanded that the floor be cleared of all spectators. Within a few moments more than a hundred persons were excluded from seats along the rail, including all the members of the labor lobby.

Lieutenant Governor Oglesby then announced that hereafter no spectators would be allowed on the floor of the Senate without the permission of the presiding officer.

## TO FIGHT FOR M'NAMARA

## Local Iron Workers' Union Stands Ready with Cash.

The local branch of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers passed resolutions yesterday protesting against the alleged kidnapping of J. J. McNamara, its secretary-treasurer, when he was arrested for alleged complicity in the dynamiting of the plant of "The Los Angeles Times," and declaring "its faith in McNamara's innocence."

The resolutions pledge Local No. 4 to pay any assessment necessary for the legal fight for the defence of McNamara, and call on President Ryan and the national executive board of the association to employ the most efficient attorney in the country to defend him. They also call for a Congress investigation into the manner of McNamara's arrest. It was decided to send copies of the resolutions to the New York District Council of the Housewives, the Central Federal Union and the New York Building Trades Council for the endorsement of these bodies. One of the resolutions is as follows:

Resolved, That we protest against the discrimination practiced by Governor Marshall of Indiana and Judge Collins, of Indianapolis, in the case of the alleged kidnapping of J. J. McNamara away from his home city before he could see his counsel, while an ex-Governor of Kentucky, and Indiana, who are charged with the murder of years in Indiana, while the regular police of Kentucky had the proper requisition papers.

## HOLDS UP INDICTMENTS

## Indianapolis Prosecutor Clashes with Grand Jury.

Indianapolis, April 28.—Prosecutor Frank P. Baker said to-day that he would not sign any indictments in the alleged dynamiting cases or in the kidnapping investigation being conducted here by the grand jury, because he had not sanctioned any of the work done prior to yesterday afternoon.

Leo M. Ranapart, attorney for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, succeeded to-day in obtaining possession of some of the books which were taken in the raid on the union's offices last Saturday night. He agreed to return the books at any time they were wanted by the grand jury.

## FRISCO UNIONS PLEDGE \$100,000

## Rochester Labor Bodies Plan Mass Meeting of Protest.

San Francisco, April 28.—The San Francisco Building Trades Council pledged its support to-day to raise \$100,000 for the defence of John J. McNamara, "and other union men similarly attacked."

Rochester, April 28.—At a meeting last night of the Central Trades and Labor Council a committee was named to arrange for a mass meeting, at Convention Hall, to protest against the alleged kidnapping of John J. McNamara, accused of complicity in blowing up "The Los Angeles Times" plant.

## STEEL SUBSIDARY SHUTS DOWN

## Lack of Orders Responsible for Alabama Curtailment.

Birmingham, Ala., April 28.—Orders were issued by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to-day to close down the steel mill at Ensley to-morrow night. This action will throw about twenty-five hundred men out of employment. The reason given for the shutdown is that the company has "completed all its rail contracts available for immediate rolling." Other parts of the plant are not affected.

The statement issued by Vice-President Crocker says it is probable that operations will not be resumed before June. The Tennessee Company is a subsidiary company of the United States Steel Corporation.

## ONE JUROR PREVENTS VERDICT

## Case of Alleged Murderer Must Have Third Trial.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 28.—Because Charles McDonald, a church sexton and foreman of the jury which for sixteen hours considered the case of George Conner, charged with having murdered John Kiffin, an aged restaurant keeper, at Hopewell Junction, hung out for an acquittal, the jury reported in the Supreme Court this morning that it could not agree, and the jurors were discharged. The other eleven jurors favored a conviction for murder in the second degree.

The case will be given its third trial in June. The first trial at Conover was found guilty, but the Court of Appeals ordered a new trial because of the reception of improper evidence.

## NOT 'HOME OF OPPRESSED'

## Regulate Laws with Regard to Usefulness of Immigrants, Says Marburg.

Washington, April 28.—"The United States should forsake the sentimental notion that this country is the home of the oppressed and regulate its immigration laws with some regard to the usefulness of immigrants as producers rather than as consumers," said Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, to-day. He was addressing the American Society on International Law on "The Admission and Restrictions Upon the Admission of Aliens." "We owe much to the world," said he, "but much also to ourselves. Our government has gone through its political trial; its social test is yet to come."

Other speakers were S. Mallet-Prevost, of New York, and Solicitor Earl of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

## BIG FOREST FIRE IN JERSEY

Atlantic City, April 28.—Port Republic, an historic village a few miles above Absecon, was threatened with destruction by forest fires to-day. The fire started in the timber land between Absecon and Port Republic during the early hours of the morning and burned off more than five hundred acres of woodland and the outbuildings of five farms.

## REYES EXPECTED TO SUCCEED CORRAL

## Will Probably Be Candidate for Vice-President at Special Election Soon.

## TO BE WAR MINISTER FIRST

## Diaz May Take Long Trip Abroad When Peace Has Been Restored, but Still Retaining Presidency.

[From a Special Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Mexico City, April 28.—It may be regarded as definitely settled that President Diaz is not to resign and that General Bernardo Reyes will in all probability offer himself as a candidate for Vice-President at a special election, to be held within a few months.

Information of these new salient points in the Mexican political situation was given to the Tribune's correspondent to-day by a member of the government, coupled with assurances that the understanding is that this arrangement is satisfactory to the Maderistas and will not exert an obstructive effect on the pending peace negotiations.

Reyes, who is now on his way back to Mexico, will become Minister of War and immediately begin diligent preparations to rehabilitate the army and place it on a stronger and more efficient footing. His elevation to the head of the army is depended on to be effective as a popular measure calculated to insure the loyalty of the republic's forces to the central government and favorably impress the factions which espoused Reyes's candidacy for Vice-President two years ago against Diaz's choice, Ramon Corral, the present incumbent.

## Says Diaz Will Serve Out Term.

"It should be understood that General Diaz is not to resign," said the minister. "It may be said for him that he never had the slightest intention of abandoning his office. All reports of his resignation now or at any future time in his elective term of office are not based on knowledge either of the facts or of General Diaz's attitude. He will serve out his term of six years, which began last December, providing his health permits. It is a manifest absurdity to suppose that General Diaz would resign so long as the revolution is in progress. Even had matters reached an acute crisis, making necessary his removal from the capital, which at no time has been more than an exceedingly negligible contingency, he would still have stood on his constitutional rights and been President de facto."

"It is safe to assume that when peace has been brought about, the country pacified and the bandits who are posing as revolutionists have either been scattered or caught and punished an election for Vice-President will be held. "This," of course, presupposes the resignation of Vice-President Corral, which, I think, may be depended on to be forthcoming shortly. If Reyes will retain an ambition for the Vice-Presidency he undoubtedly will be one of the candidates. It is generally believed that he would poll a majority vote over any other candidates who might offer themselves.

"With the question of the succession to the Presidency settled, General Diaz may be expected to indulge himself in a long cherished desire for rest and travel. He may go abroad with a leave of absence from Congress, but he will go as the President of Mexico, and will continue at the head of the nation for the remainder of his term. I think the President has decided on his plans, and will carry them out when a man has been elected to exercise executive functions in his absence. Reyes will be able, under the constitution, to serve both as Vice-President and Minister of War."

Madero Still a Possibility.

"This plan does not in any way imply the elimination of Madero as a Vice-Presidential possibility. He has made a canvass for the office, and if he is elected over Reyes or any one else he will be seated."

Reyes and Limantour, who were formerly at outs, have patched up their differences and come to an understanding by which it may be possible for both to share in the responsibilities of government. The dissensions between the two are alleged to have been caused by the fomentation of a cabal against Limantour by Reyes when the latter was Minister of War, which led to his resignation from the cabinet and ultimately to a disagreement with General Diaz.

Reyes and Limantour met frequently recently in Europe, with the result that each conceived a higher appreciation of the other's worth and motives. Some profess to doubt if Reyes's hold on the army and the people is as strong as it was before he went abroad, but there seems to be no question that he is the best timber at present available for Minister of War. He is energetic and has military skill, combined with executive ability, but his conduct of public affairs heretofore has betrayed erratic manifestations which disappointed his admirers. It is said that two years' residence abroad has broadened and steadied him. Backed by Diaz and Limantour, he should be able to give a good account of himself if he is willing to be guided by their advice and experience.

## TAKES ISSUE WITH CORRAL

## State Department Denies That Americans Fomented Revolution.

Washington, April 28.—The State Department takes decided exception to an interview with Ramon Corral, Vice-President of Mexico, and published in a Mexico City newspaper, in which Corral charges that the Mexican revolution is being fomented by Americans with a view to forcing intervention. The interview was called to the department's attention by Ambassador Wilson. The following statement was made at the department:

The Department of State finds it very difficult to credit the authenticity of such an interview, purporting to come from a high official of the Mexican government, calculated so seriously to disturb the mutual confidence and friendly good understanding between the two peoples.

Teh interview, according to the paper, was given by the Vice-President at Santander, Spain.

## The State Department has called the

## ONE PEACE ENVOY CHOSEN

## Judge Francisco Carbajal Represents Mexican Government.

El Paso, Tex., April 28.—The selection of a peace envoy to represent the Mexican government at the peace conference at Madero's camp was the plea for holding the formal conference and the appointment of Judge Francisco Carbajal, of the Mexican Supreme Court, as the federal commissioner, were the important developments in the peace situation to-day. Judge Carbajal is known to Madero by reputation only, but he considers the appointment satisfactory. He is a jurist of the highest attainments and a man of integrity and independence of character. He is about forty-five years old.

Madero, it is reported, may appoint more than one commissioner to represent him. It is regarded as certain that the commission will be a member of the commission at Juarez, sent the following letter regarding the peace conference to Madero:

I have been instructed by my government that the government accedes to your wishes with regard to the meeting place of the peace conference, to wit: On the Mexican side of the dam lying between the city of Juarez and your camp. I am also instructed to inform you that the commission will be a member of the commission at Juarez, sent the following letter regarding the peace conference to Madero:

Frederico Hove, who has played an important part in bringing about the present promising situation, left here to-day for Mexico City. He will then return to his home, in Chihuahua.

"My work is done and I am going home," he said. "My visit to Mexico City has no significance. I am satisfied that tranquility soon will be restored."

Ernesto Madero, the return of General Bernardo Reyes to Mexico is viewed with uneasiness by Madero, according to a statement he made to-day. He said:

We cannot but view with distrust the order which brings back to our country one who cannot further peace negotiations, but who there he elements of danger to those negotiations. In the minds of those familiar with Mexican politics the order brings to the point of view of the President of the Republic in the present circumstances. From a member of the government I do not fear General Reyes, either on the score of his military attainments or his prestige.

Madero read with interest the statement of Dr. Gomez at St. Louis last night. He said that with Dr. Gomez that any treaty of peace must be acceptable to all of the people of Mexico," he said. "The revolution is not sectional, but national."

Washington, April 28.—The revolution in Mexico, outside the zone of the armistice, is going on unchecked by the limited suspension of hostilities, according to advice received by the State Department to-day from the American Embassy and consulates. Lerdo, Durango and San Pedro, Coahuila, are reported captured by the revolutionists. Fighting appears to be increasing near Chihuahua, Sonora and Tlaxcala. The revolutionists, it is said, have a strong force in Simola, and conditions in the states of Morelos and Guerrero are said to be bad.

San Antonio, Tex., April 28.—Dr. Vasquez Gomez, diplomatic agent of the Mexican revolutionists in the United States, passed through here to-night on his way to El Paso. He will arrive at Madero's camp to-morrow afternoon. He said he had received a message urging him to hasten to El Paso.

## HOSTILE TO FOREIGN LOANS

## Chinese Assemblies Protest Against Government's Action.

Peking, April 28.—Hostility toward foreign loans is assuming a serious phase. Members of both the national and provincial assemblies are holding meetings here and elsewhere, demanding the immediate summoning of the national body and insisting that the government no longer has the right to contract loans in other countries without the approval of the representatives of the people.

The Hukuan Railway loan, which the bankers and the government are prepared to sign, is being held in abeyance because of the popular opposition.

## OFFERED DUCHESS'S LETTERS

## Tschernaidoff Charged with Attempting to Blackmail Former Mrs. Paine.

London, April 28.—Alexandre Tschernaidoff was arraigned in the Old Bailey to-day, charged with an attempt to blackmail the Duchess de Choiseul-Prélin, formerly Mrs. Charles Hamilton Paine, of Boston.

The only new evidence offered was that of George Rodier, of Paris, who testified that the defendant had tried through him to obtain \$50,000 for the delivery of letters claimed to have been written by the duchess to "Count" de Aulay de Gatinay.

## PROTEST AGAINST MORMONS

## British Government Requested to Stop Activities of Missionaries.

London, April 28.—Under the presidency of Bishop Welldon a mass meeting was held to-night, and resolutions were adopted calling on the government to take steps to stop the activities of Mormon missionaries in England. It was announced that the Mormons had eighty-two churches in England, with 8,000 members and 200 missions. It was stated also that last year there were 962 converts to Mormonism, of which number 500 went to Utah.

## ZAR RECEIVES NEW YORKERS

## Founder of Russian Y. M. C. A. Presented to Emperor.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—James Stokes, of New York, who founded the Miyak, the Russian Young Men's Christian Association, and Franklin A. Gaylord, also of the New York association, were presented to the Emperor yesterday by Senator Mestchansoff, the president of the Miyak.

## CARDINAL SENDS BLESSING

## Archbishop Farley to Celebrate Mass for Night Workers.

The tenth anniversary of the institution of the morning newspapermen and night workers' mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th street and Fifth avenue, on Sunday, May 7, at 2:45 a. m. Archbishop Farley will celebrate the mass and Bishop McFall, of Trenton, will deliver the sermon. Cardinal Gibbons, who was invited to attend, sent this letter of regret to St. Andrew's Rectory, No. 39 City Hall Place:

Dear Father Evers: I regret very much indeed that it will be impossible for me to be with the printers and night workers of St. Andrew's on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the institution of the 2:30 o'clock mass. I assure you that I would have taken the greatest pleasure in assisting at this anniversary and in being in the midst of those who are so closely united by the great love of public thought, the press, which always such great power in moulding the moral, intellectual and social life of a nation.

The press is undoubtedly a colossal engine of truth or error. We are daily confronted by it, it penetrates every walk of life, and its influence and circulation are daily increasing. As it is the duty of the priest to be a man of the people, to do everything in his power to lessen the great evil results of those which have an influence for bad, I begging of you, I beg you all, I remain, most respectfully, Y. M. C. A. GIBBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore.

## BRITISH PEACE PLEDGE

## Continued from first page.

domain of practical statesmanship, but has become the subject of two great democracies. The profound significance of the new departure is that between Great Britain and the United States, whatever the gravity of the issue and the magnitude of the interests involved, whatever the poignancy of the feelings aroused, there will be a definite abandonment of war as a possible solution, and the substitution of argument for force and the supercession of judicial methods of the old order of battle.

After declaring that the projected treaty implied no menace to the rest of mankind, and did not provide for an Anglo-American alliance, aggressive or defensive, the Premier continued:

Great Step Onward.

But we may hope and believe that other things will follow. It is not for us to dictate to other nations, but it is for us to set an example. We may hope, a step will be taken of immeasurable and incomparable significance in the onward progress of humanity.

Mr. Asquith then moved the following resolution:

That this meeting of citizens of London assembled in the Guildhall cordially welcomes the proposal of the United States in favor of a general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, and pledges its support to the principles of such a treaty as serving the highest interests of the two nations, and as tending to promote the peace of the world.

The resolution was received with tremendous applause, which continued until Mr. Balfour rose to second it.

The opposition leader said that Anglo-American arbitration seemed nearer fruition at this moment than ever before in history. Some regarded it as an idealistic dream, and believed that the clash of conflicting interests would cause all paper barriers would be swept away, he said, and continued:

It is true that it is folly to make international law go far in advance of public opinion. I cannot imagine a greater blow to civilization than if—on the one hand—such a treaty were made either party should break it; but, as far as I can read, the treaty is not a mere piece of paper. I believe that the great mass of public opinion on both sides favors this move. I believe that the great mass of public opinion on both sides favors this move. I believe that the great mass of public opinion on both sides favors this move.

International agreements, with no more force than a piece of paper, had made far more civilized than in the past, the speaker said, and he asked why they could not make war impossible.

## Example to the World at Large.

Mr. Balfour added that he was most optimistic regarding the prospects of the treaty, but he warned his hearers that they should not mix up the question of the morality of war and the methods of avoiding it with the question of reducing the burdens of armament. England would have as great responsibilities in all parts of the world, which the treaty between England and the United States would not only make certain peace between them but would mark a significant epoch in the progress of civilization.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Westminster, Chief Rabbi Adler of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire and the Rev. Frederick Brotherton Meyer, minister of Regent's Park Chapel, who spoke at the free churches, seconded the resolution.

Frederic Ward of New Zealand, who spoke briefly for the colonies, received an enthusiastic reception.

Lord Avebury, lord factor of St. Andrew's University, and Lord Rothschild, who were unable to be present, telegraphed their regrets.

Following many speeches the resolution was adopted enthusiastically and unanimously.

## SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENTS

## Arbitration Meeting Discussed by London Newspapers.

London, April 28.—The meeting in the Guildhall yesterday in support of President Taft's arbitration proposals and the speeches made by Premier Asquith and Arthur J. Balfour attract much attention in the morning newspapers to-day, which publish long accounts of the meeting, and almost all of which make editorial reference to it.

"The Times" declares there never was a meeting more completely representative of national opinion. "The English speaking peoples," the newspaper adds, "do not seek any respite from their